

CCSI

Carbon Capture Simulation Initiative

Overview for RUA Meeting

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CCSI Activity Manager

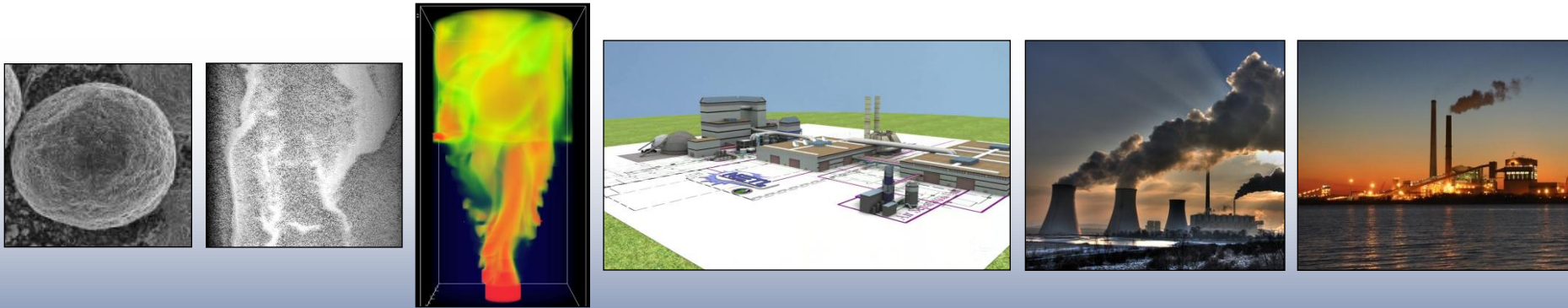
National Energy Technology Laboratory

5 March 2013



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

CCSI: Accelerating Technology Development



Identify
promising
concepts



Reduce the time
for design &
troubleshooting



Quantify the technical
risk, to enable reaching
larger scales, earlier



Stabilize the cost
during commercial
deployment

National Labs



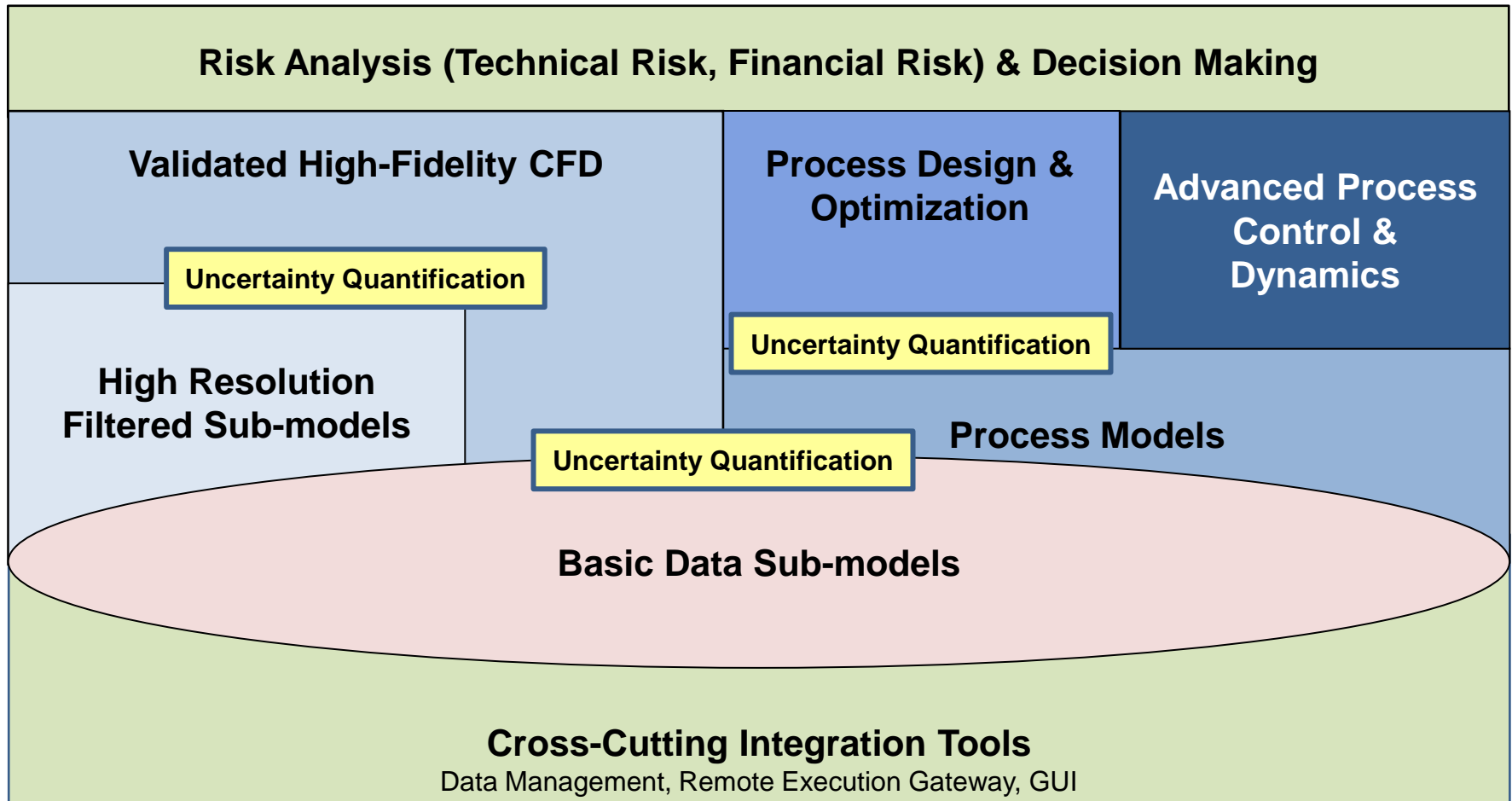
Academia



Industry



Computational Tools to Accelerate Next Generation Technology Development



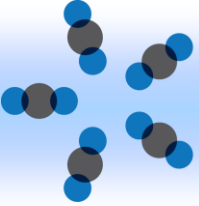
CCSI Timeline

- Organizational Meetings
 - March 2010 - October 2010
- HQ organized Scientific Peer Review: Jan 25, 2011
- Technical work initiated: Feb. 1, 2011
- Industry Advisory Board (IAB) Workshops
 - Feb. 2011 (Berkeley, CA)
 - Sept. 2011 (Morgantown, WV)
- Board of Directors Review: January 2012
- IAB Workshop: April 2012 (Washington, DC)
- SCC Merit Review (ASME): April 2012 (results received Oct. 2012)
- Preliminary Release of CCSI Toolset: September 2012
- Industry Advisory Board Workshop: Oct. 2012 (San Francisco, CA)
- Technical Team Planning: Dec. 2012
- CCSI Year 3 begins: Feb. 1, 2013
- Industry Advisory Board Workshop: April 2013 (Reston, VA)

8 Product Teams

Product categories: organize toolset based on components

1. Basic data submodels (Joel Kress)
2. High resolution filtered submodels (S. Sundaresan/X. Sun)
3. Validated high-fidelity CFD models & UQ tools (X. Sun/C. Storlie)
4. Process models (D. Bhattacharyya/D. Miller)
5. Process optimization & UQ (D. Miller/C. Tong)
6. Integrated framework for dynamics & control (S. Zitney)
7. Risk analysis & decision-making (C. Dale/D. Engel)
8. Crosscutting integration tools (D. Agarwal)

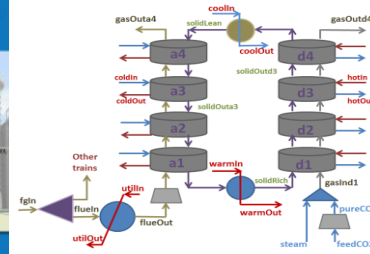
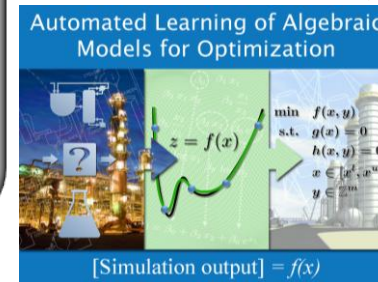
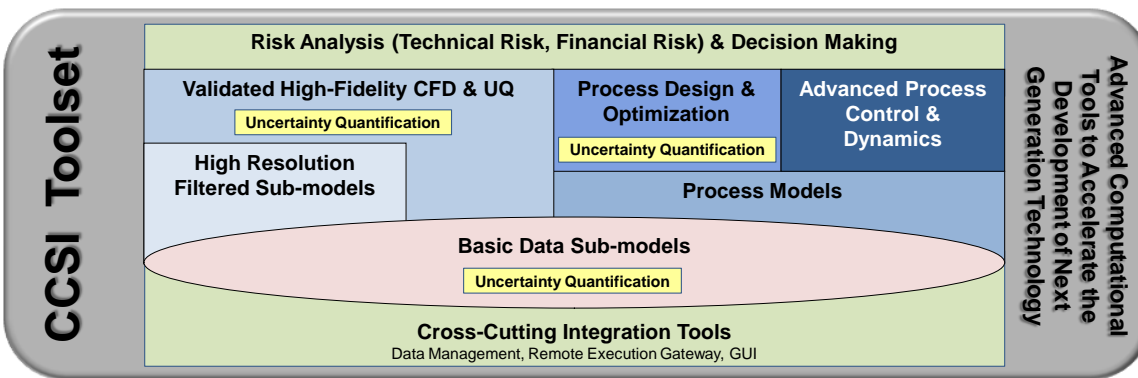
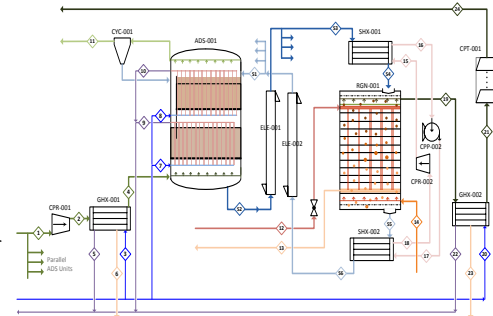
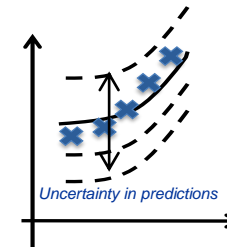
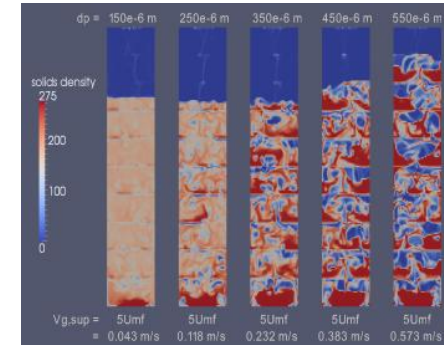
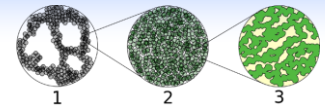


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Carbon Capture Simulation Initiative

Deploys Initial Computational Toolset

- Released 21 Toolset components Sept. 2012
 - Reaction kinetics model of solid sorbents
 - CFD models of 1 MW adsorber & regenerator
 - Process models of solid-sorbent capture, membrane, and compression systems
 - New optimization tools (ALAMO, superstructure, framework)
 - Advanced dynamic & control models (adsorber, compression)
 - New integration tools (REVEAL, Turbine, Sinter)
 - Uncertainty Quantification Framework
 - Financial Risk Tool



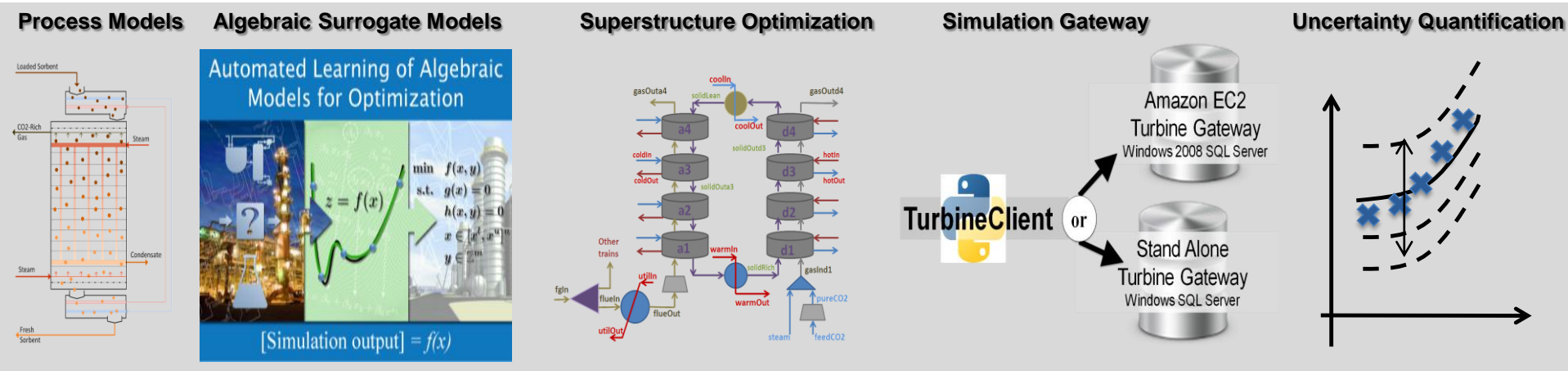
Carnegie Mellon

West Virginia University

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Methodology for determining optimal process configurations



Develop detailed models of major equipment in commercial process simulation tools

Convert detailed process models to algebraic models for optimization

Formulate and solve superstructure to determine optimal process configuration

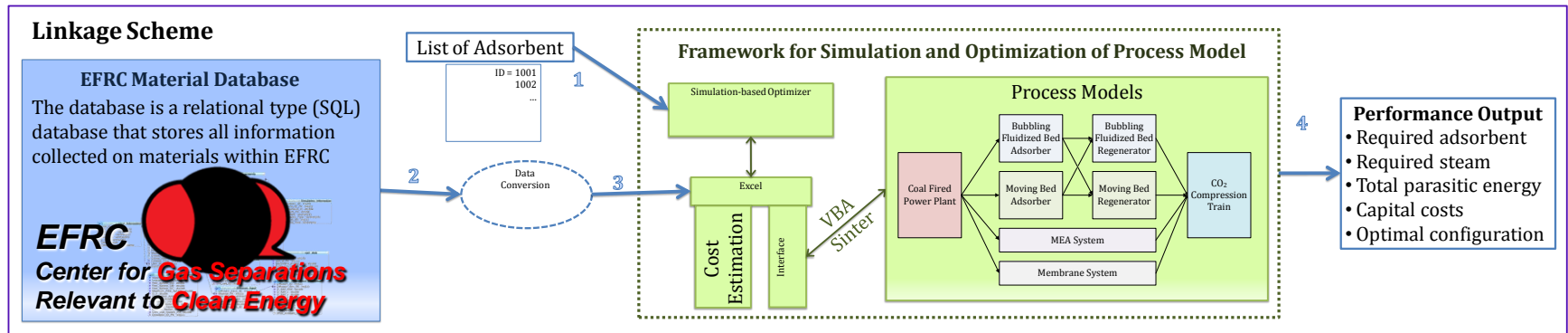
Develop detailed process design based on optimal process configuration

Refine optimal process using detailed process models

Quantify uncertainty in model predictions

Identifying promising concepts more quickly

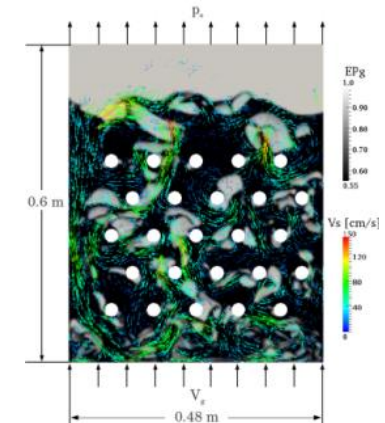
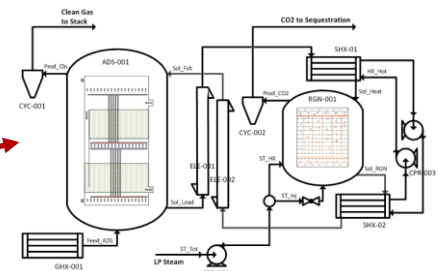
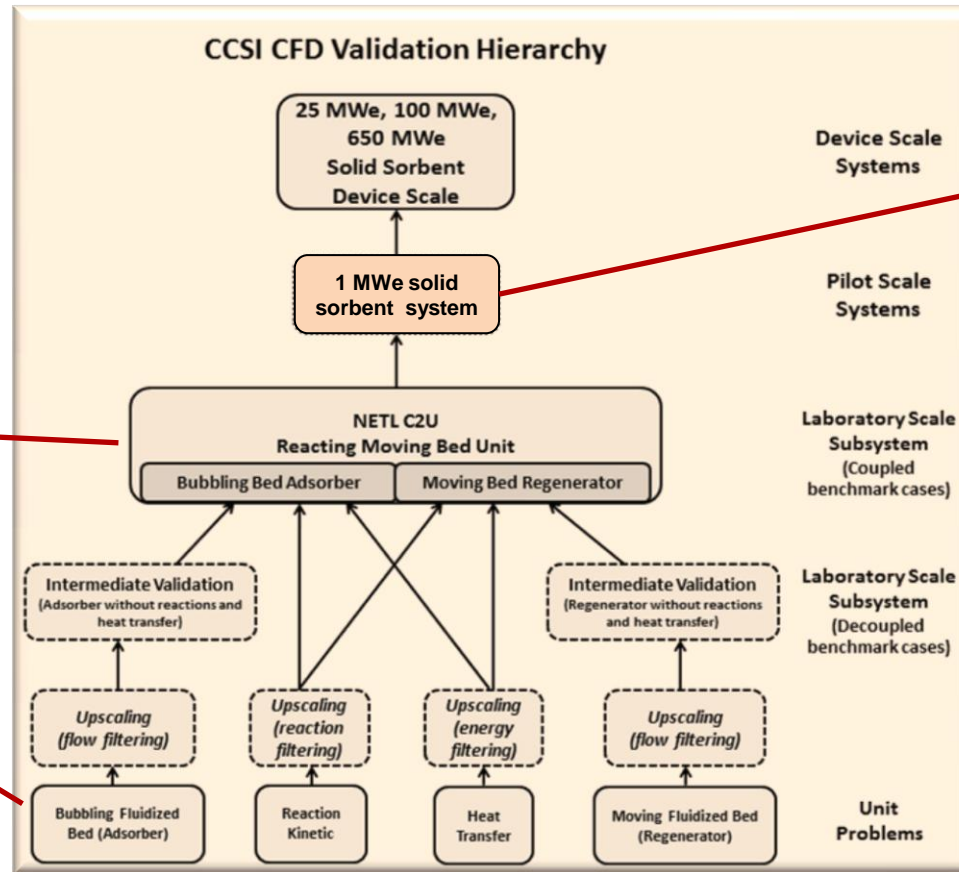
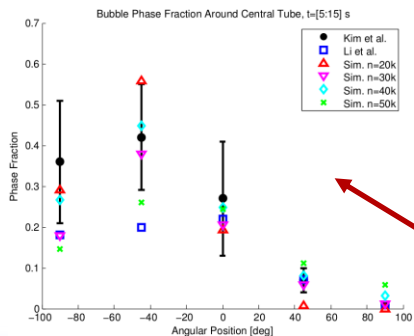
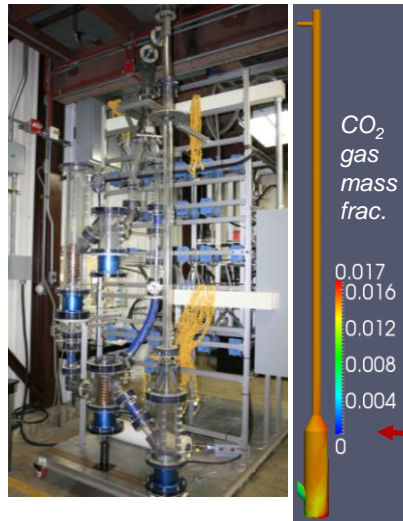
- **How?**
 - Computationally screen sorbent materials, devices, and processes
 - Determine optimal processes for screening & initial analysis
- **CCSI Examples**
 - Simulation-based optimization tools to design optimal capture process
 - Toolset linked to database developed by UC Berkeley Energy Frontier Research Center (EFRC)
 - EFRC database contains over 100,000 zeolite and zeolitic imidazolate framework (ZIF) sorbent structures¹
- **Benefits**
 - Optimal process design enables a screening based on best possible conditions customized for specific material properties, ensuring assessment of the full potential of a technology
 - By identifying promising concepts early, time and money are saved because the development efforts are only directed toward potentially successful systems



1. L.-C. Lin ... B. Smit, In silico screening of carbon-capture materials, *Nat Mater* **11** (7), 633 (2012)

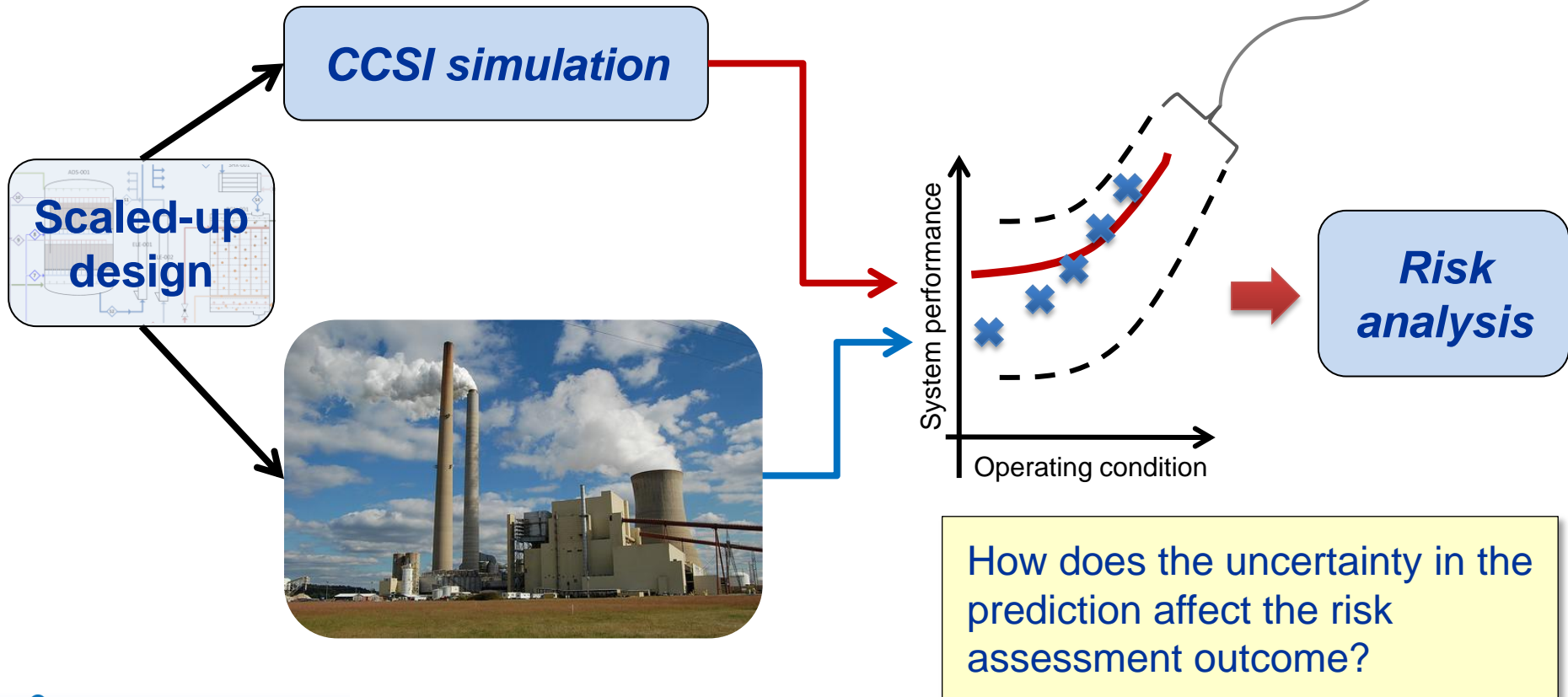
Establishing confidence in the predictions: Validation/Uncertainty Quantification

Objective: To provide quantitative confidence on device-scale (CFD) model predictions for devices that are yet to be built.



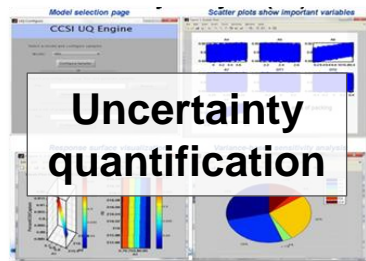
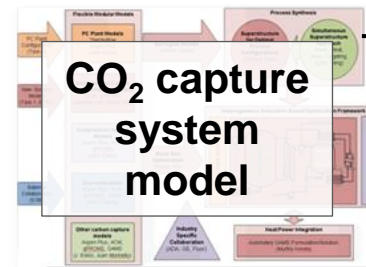
Uncertainty Quantification: How certain are we that our model can predict the system performance accurately?

- How to quantify these error bounds *a priori*?
- How to reduce these bounds?



Risk analysis and decision making framework

Combine technical risk and financial risk factors into an integrated decision analysis framework that naturally handles propagation of uncertainties into a variety of decision metrics.

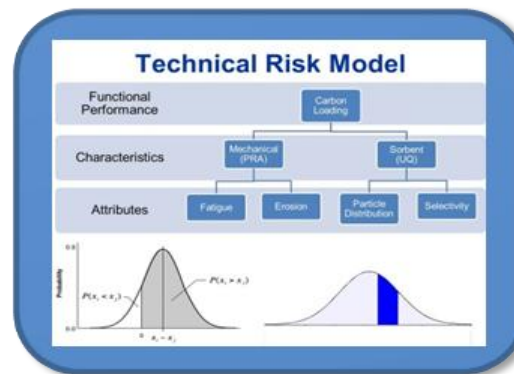


Risk factor expert elicitation

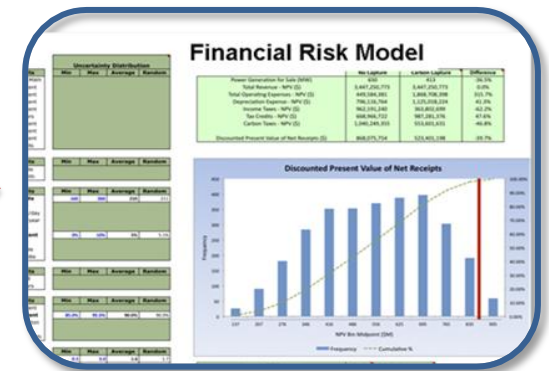
Description	Risk Level for Sub-Attributes
1.2.1	5
1.2.2	4
1.2.3	3
1.2.4	2
1.2.5	1
1.2.6	1

Technology maturity model

TRL	Yes	No	Likelihood
1	Yes	No	0.9905
2	Yes	No	0.9905
3	Yes	No	0.9905
4	Yes	No	0.9905
5	Yes	No	0.9905
6	Yes	No	0.9905
7	Yes	No	0.9905
8	Yes	No	0.9905
9	Yes	No	0.9905
10	Yes	No	0.9905

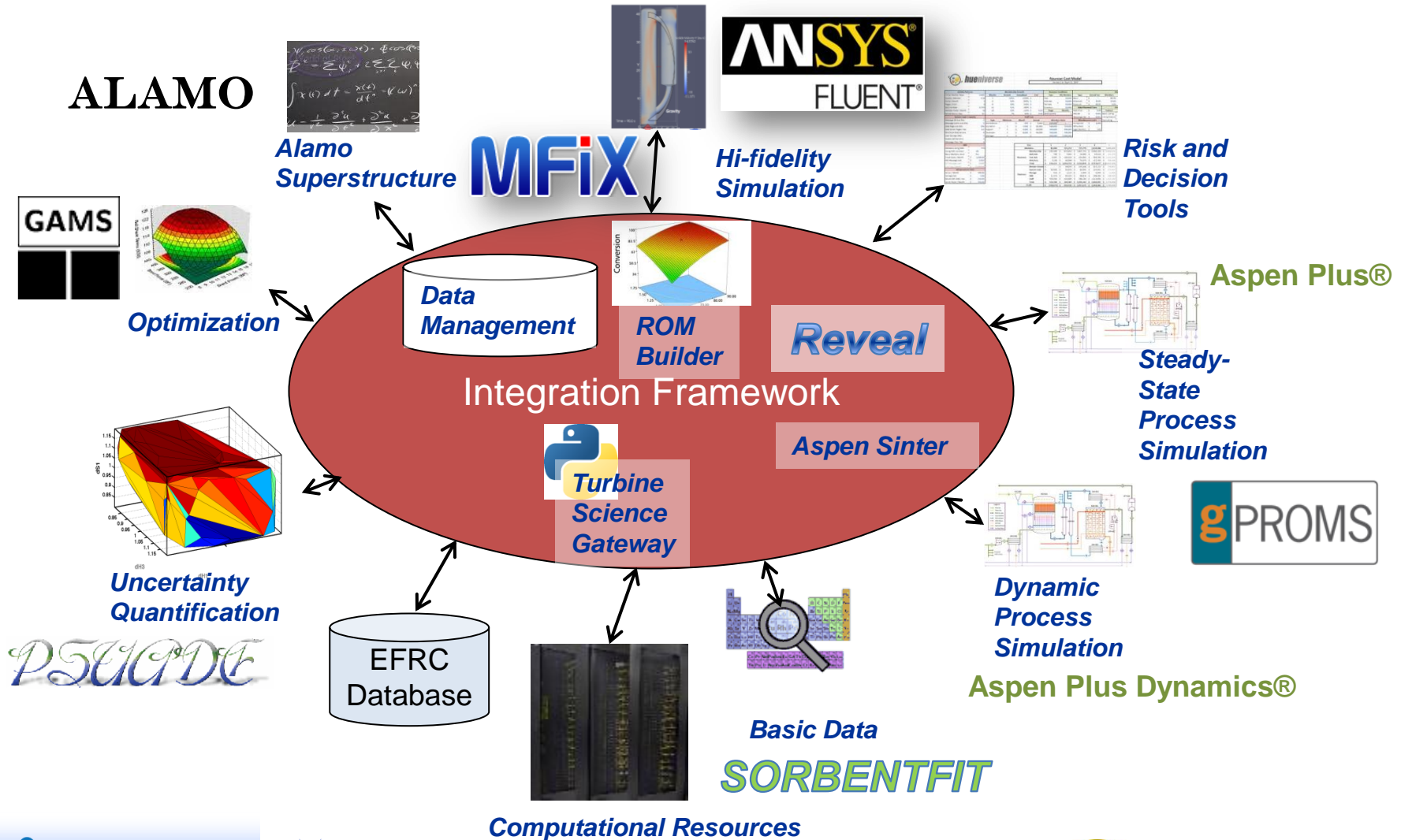


Technical Risk Analysis



Financial Risk Analysis

CCSI framework for integrating modeling and simulation tools



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